#### Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Opera. "Lucia." BOOTU'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8: Comic Opera. "The BOOTH'S THEATRE—150 UNION THE AVENUE THEATRE—" H. M. S. PINAFORE."
BROADWAY THEATRE—" H. M. S. PINAFORE."
LYCEME THEATRE—" The Mark Ball."
OLYMPIC THEATRE—" H. M. S. PINAFORE."
DETMINE THEATRE—" H. M. S. PINAFORE." PARE I BEATRE— H. S. S. P. PARE I BEATRE— H. S. S. PERSON.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREAS OPERA HOUSE.
STANDARD THRATHE—1:30 and S: "H. M. S. Pinafore.
USION SQUARE BERATHE—" The Banker's Dauguter."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" A SCRAD of Paper."

CHICKERING HALL-11 a. M. Lecture. GILMORE'S GARREN-WARRING MARCA. IEVING HALL-FAIR. KURIZ'S GALLEEY-Pictures. MASONIC TEMPLE—2 and 7: The Midgots, NAW YORK ACCARREN—Day and Evening.

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## New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MOUNING.

Formign,-The German Reichstag has voted \$457,500 for the extension of the underground telegraphs. - Field Marshal Manteuffel will probably be appointed Governor of Alsace-Two shots were fired yesterday into the carriage of General Drentelen, the Chief of the Gendarmerie at St. Peters burg; he was not hurt. - In the House of Lords last night, Lord Lansdowne's motion of censure in regard to the Zuiu war was rejected by a vote of 156 to 61. - The French Senate has voted for the proposal that the Cham-bers shall meet to revise the Constitution.

Domestic.-The Democratic Cancus Committee at Washington has agreed on a report to the cauens; nearly all the radical legislation heretofore sought for will be recommended, Experts testified in the Cameron case yesterday that one of the most important letters shown by Mrs. Ohver is a forgery. There are very serious rumors affoat concerning the moral character of the new Democratic Secretary of the United States had failed. Senate. \_\_\_\_ In the State Legislature yesterday the bill to abolish fees and place to city under salary excited a lively discussion.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday, a few new bills were introduced, and Mr. Hoar then called up his resolution declaring the proposed attempt of Congress to coerce the President to be revolutionary and unconstitutional; Mr. Beck stated that Mr. Thurman was absent, and on motion of Mr. Wal lace, the Senate adjourned. \_\_\_\_ The House met but the Speaker not being ready to announce the committees, and Mr. Conger declaring that he should object to everything which did not relate to appropriations, the House adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- In the trial of Mr. Talmage there was much debate over the order of procedure : Robert Waugh and E. Remington testified. County Clerk Thompson was arraigned at the Harlem Court on the complaint of Mr. Gumbleton; the case was postponed until Saturday. - The losses at the Pearl-st. fire amounted to about \$132,000. == 8ix persons were injured by a collision on the East Side branch of the New-York Elevated Road. = Fifteen entries have been received for the women's walking match, === The trunk lines have ordered Western roads to cease cutting rates. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains) 82.78 cents. Stocks irregular, but generally higher, and closing apparently strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 46°; lowest, 32°; average, 40°.

Glover's thousands of pages of " testimony ! will not be printed, after all, and Glover ought to be very grateful.

The will contest in Brooklyn in which they are trying to prove that a rich old man was insane because he gave away pennies, ought to be sent to a very petit jury-say, of male citizens under ten years of age.

The new Secretary of the Senate is charged, the very day after his election, with being something worse than a Fitzhugh. Now let Republican Senators, if they are politically inclined, demand that all the Fitzbughs who have not been provided for shall be incorperated into the body politic without delay.

Senator Beck was well enough perhaps as the leader of a minority, but as the leader of a majority he is likely to prove a very expensive luxury. His chief fault seems to be his infantine simplicity and eagerness. He illustrated it yesterday by objecting to the consideration of a certain subject because it was in charge of a committee of the Democratic caucus! This is what one of Mr. Beck's able colleagues in the Democratic party-the Hon. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania-would call being "a little too previous."

Mr. Varnum's bill for the removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir on Fifth-ave., and the conversion of its site into a public park, comes up in Committee at Albany on Wednesday. Some interesting facts about this plan may be found in the opinions of the Hon. Allan Campbell, quoted in a letter elsewhere printed this morning. Such another opportunity to beautify at triding cost the choicest portion of the city is not likely to any time been made. It is notorious that even hardly, indeed, in the whole country-who ment has been making constant progress.

a great pity if public sentiment does not make itself felt at once and effectively in favor of Mr. Varnum's bill.

A well-known English writer, in discussing the spectacular uses of kings and princes, calls a royal wedding "the brilliant edition "of a universal fact," which, therefore, draws the eyes of all mankind. The wedding of the Duke of Connaught and the Kaiser's niece seems to have aroused in England a full share of the loyal enthusiasm which often forgets the mistakes of rulers in affection for their persons. The description given by our London correspondent of the popular rejoicings which attended the arrival of the bride in England goes far to recall the days desiring the legislation proposed. when all England echoed Tennyson's song to Alexandra and Mr. Tupper fired his tremendously feeble cannonade of a "hundred thousand welcomes, our fifty million welcomes, and a hundred million more"!

The decision of the Court of Appeals against the City of New-York in the East River Bridge litigation must end all efforts on the part of our authorities to resist the completion of the work. No doubt the opposition was made from good motives, but there can be no more of it, and the part of wisdom now is to see that both cities shall reap as soon as possible the benefit of the great expenditure that has been made. It will be true economy to press the work forward as rapidly as possible, and the statements made in our local columns by the officers of the bridge company show that the disposition exists on their part to do this. The loss in interest on the capital invested, occasioned by this litigation, was of itself a large sum, and this loss should be increased as little as possible. There was at one time some difference of opinion respecting the advantages New-York City was or was not likely to derive from the bgidge, but there can be none now as to the advisability of promptly making the invested capital available.

The so-called walking match which begins at Gilmore's Garden to-night is not really a walking-match at all, and is not, therefore, entitled to that very moderate degree of respect which the community recently exhibited for a genuine test of physical atrength. The contest in which Rowell was the victor was an honest rivalry, and the proceeds went to the walkers. The contest which begins tonight is a mere exhibition of fifteen women to such men as care to go to see them, the profits of the show being pocketed by the speculator who has, virtually, hired the women, sold the barroom privileges and made all preparations to reap a rich harvest from the vulgar instincts of the crowd. It is to be hoped that he may not succeed. The whole affair is an insult to the intelligence and decency even of the average man-the "extraordinarily ordinary " man-who is foud of walking matches. Looked at from another point of view, it is impossible that any spectator should get the worth of his money. If he goes to see female beauty he will probably find that he has been sadly cheated; if he goes to see first-rate walking he must inevitably be disappointed, for this is a sphere in which male superiority cannot be challenged. The sole justification for such contests as that of Rowell and Ennis and Harriman is that it is valuable, perhaps, to know just what strain the human body may riety show, is not likely to shed any new light upon this subject, and it is not necessary that it should. Women have claimed the right to but they have not demanded the privilege of fighting in the army or serving as hod-carriers or building railroads. The heavy labor of the world is mostly left to men, and walkingmatches may as well be left to men who have nothing better to do. It would be pleasant to record the fact that a speculation upon brutal curiosity, even among the lower classes,

BACKING DOWN.

The demand for the repeal or emasculation of the election laws is growing ridiculons. The high-sounding and revolutionary threats made so freely at the close of the last Democratic caucus. Even to the dullest Democratic Representative the fact has become of repeal, or to hold Congress together without salary for members or pay for officials, servants and supplies, in a refusal to pass appropriation bills. The Greenback members, it appears, refuse to act with the Democrats in the revolutionary policy. Some of them desire the same changes of the laws, but recognize the gross impropriety of the attempt to coerce the President and to suppress his constitutional right of veto. The Democratic majority will be extremely slender. It is safe to assert that it will be found impossible to hold all the members of that majority for an indefinite time to remain in session and to refuse appropriations. Accordingly, rumors have been started that the President is likely to yield on some points, so that the election laws, if not formally repealed, may be virtually killed by depriving them of practical force.

There ought to be, and we take it for granted that there is, not the slightest foundation for the assertion that the President has indicated to any one his willingness to sign any bills of the character in question. His own recent statements ought to settle the matter. He unquestionably knows that it would be a contemptible farce to retain the supervisors, and yet to deprive them of any power whatever to prevent or punish fraud. The object of the Democrats, as shown by the proceedings in the meeting of the committee on Monday night, is plainly to deprive the laws of all practical efficiency. It was there determined to demand the reneal, not only of other sections already named, but of Section 2,019 of the Revised Statutes, which empowers the supervisors to take such position with reference to the ballot and registry boxes as shall best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted, and the canvassing of the votes. In all the action of the Democratic caucus and committee thus far it has been plain that the desire was to break down every provision of law by which fraud can be prevented. To leave supervisors in office, with power to look on but no power to say or do anything, Democrats are undoubtedly willing. But President Hayes would be unfaithful, not only to the party which elected him but to his oath of office, if he should consent to any such change of the

It is untrue, too, and palpably untrue, "that the majority of the people wish the "repeal now demanded." All the evidence is to the contrary. The election laws have been enforced for years, and outside of corrupt been checked, no demand for a repeal has at occur again for many years, and it would be now some Democrats, especially from the has not sagacity enough to see that this Scarcely a vestige remains of the Constitution

say frankly that, but for these laws, a corrupt and unscrupulous Bourbon ting would have full power to settle all elections as it pleased. To President Haves himself it is well known Democratic majority in the Senate can do what elections have become in the city of Cincinnati, and what sort of elections might than by making a candid disclosure of their there be expected if the laws should real motives. be emasculated. The Greenback members in caucus have determined not to sustain the out the Democratic Senators for the purpose Democrats in demanding the repeal of these laws, and it is a fact demonstrated by the position upon a subject on which they have had result of the late elections that the Republican voters and Greenback voters far outnumber the Democratic voters, even if the latter were, as they are not, all united in

The object of this palpably false assertion is to escape direct conflict with the Democratic National platform of 1856, in which it was declared that the veto power of the President ought to be maintained, in order prise that so natural a proceeding as the "to suspend the passage of a bill whose "merits cannot secure the approval of two- and putting in a new upon purely partisan "thirds of the Senate and House of Repre- grounds should occasion comment. They say sentatives, until the judgment of the people "can be obtained thereon." The judgment of Democratic majority, and that because they the people in this case has not been obtained. belong to them they propose to take The Democratic platform of 1856 was strictly them. Their avowal of belief in the spoils correct in principle, and enunciated a rule which may well be carefully observed, both by Congress and the President. It is his clear right to veto any measure designedly coercive in its character. His constitutional right to suspend any bill, until the judgment of the ber of people to do anything different from people can be obtained thereon, carries with it the right to resist, at any cost whatever, an attempt to deprive him of this constitu- that the party was opposed to it, and denounctional share of the legislative power.

'not longer be endured." The people of the got the chance, whatever their professions North have heard the crack of the slave- were. driver's whip several times before. They ceased to be afraid of it twenty-five years ago. It is childish and puerile to bring the manners of the plantation at this late day their training and their traditions drove into the Senate, or into Northern journals, them to irresistably, we believe it and the Republican Administration, enght to to push them into emphasizing the resist to the end any change of laws by which performance somewhat for the enlightthe Democrats may be enabled to swindle the country. The Democratic Democratic disposition has been shown special anxiety at this time to get rid of legal try is already pretty thoroughly convinced obstacles to fraud is perfectly well under- of that fact. But in order that there stood. The resistance, they may rest assured, will be as stubborn, as patient, and, in record may be made so plain and unmistakthe end, as successful as the resistance which able that they will not undertake hereafter was made to secession. Threats are a quarter to deny it or repeat the deception, it is well of a century too late.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MODERATION. The new society for the Encouragement of Moderation starts in good time. A splendid field for missionary work lies open to it in Washington, where Bourbon and Bulldozer are filling themselves every day with political blue ruin; and a still more tempting opportunity for the exercise of its charitable influence is offered in Tammany Hall and the State Capitol, where the revolt against the Insatiate Ambition of One Man is fast assummg the characteristics of a raging madness. Within two or three days the friends and followers of Mr. John Kelly have been talking with amazing wildness. They are going to overturn the city government. They are bear. The women's match, being a mere va- going to reform everybody out of office except Mr. Kelly-by the usual device of a "new "charter"-and Mr. Kelly is to be intrusted with the filling of all the vacancies thus vote and to practice in the Supreme Court, created. They are going to impeach the Governor. They are going to have Spring elections. They are going to march Mayor Cooper right back to private life. They are going to show the world that the Insatiate Ambition of One Man cannot bend the will of 60,000 Democrats to his own selfish purposes.

These are the things that they say they are going to do. But, of course, they are mistaken. They will not do any of there. In a few months they will be on the most friendly terms with the persons they are now denounce ing as traitors. The Insatiate One will conquer the sixty thousand, and the sixty thousand will go up to Gramercy Park some night with a band of music and invite him to make session of Congress are no longer repeated in a speech. There is no use in their disguising the unpleasant truth. They will have to face it sooner or later, and therefore we say let apparent that the Presidential veto will make them join the Society for the Encouragement it impossible either to pass any enactment of Moderation, curb their temper and restrain their tongue, and the day will come when they will thank us for our advice. They have already called the Insatiate One tricky, treasonable and unscrupplous-which certainly are not nice epithets to be applied to a candidate by his own party-and have resolved in the most public and solemn manner that he is not the choice of the Democratic organization, and is hateful to the Democratic voters. It will be a very sorry morning for them when they come to their senses after

this night of quarrel, and abuse, and riot. The Society for the Encouragement of Moderation offers three kinds of pledge, graduated according to the needs and strength of the subscriber. We can hardly expect Tammany to take the red pledge of total abstinence. but the white pledge of "abstinence during business hours" would probably meet its necessities. That would bind it to refrain from blackguarding its candidate in the formal proceedings of the Wigwam, and in preambles and resolutions intended for the publie eye. It would oblige the Kelly wing to refrain from futile and demoralizing attempts at impeachment and revolution, but leave them the largest liberty for the use of bad language unofficially, and for damning the Insatiate One to their heart's content in the moments of social relaxation which, we have been informed, usually precede and follow the "business hours" at the Fourteenth-st. temple. They could get a great deal of comfort out of indulgence taken in this way, and it would not involve the painful consequences which are sure to follow their present wild immoderation of invective.

## AN ILLUMINATING DEBATE.

Our Democratic friends misapprehend both the purpose and the effect of the debate in the Senate on Monday upon the change in the officers of that body. It was not intended to offer any serious opposition to the changes which had been agreed on in the Democratic caucus. It was a foregone conresting them. Our Democratic friends err in supposing that the Republicans in the Senate expected to retain the offices, and they are of the debate serves to show the country how like "cry-babies" in their opposition to the has been scarcely a ripple in the curcliques in a few cities, whose operations have proposed changes. For as a matter of fact rents of domestic politics. And while there is not a Republican in the Senate- there has been peace the reactionary move-

South, favor the laws as they stand. They movement, considered merely from a partisan point of view, is of vastly more benefit to the Republican party than the retention of all the patronage in question. The their Republican opponents no greater favor

In this matter it was only intended to draw of illuminating their own and their party's much to say for the past few years, to-wit: Reform in the Civil Service. The action of the majority in making the changes was in itself sufficient to throw a flood of light upon the professions with which their platforms and their speeches have so long abounded; the remarks of Messrs. Eaton, Beck and Voorbees were still more luminous. These gentlemen expressed surturning out of the old set of Senate officials very frankly that the offices belong to the doctrine seems to be unhesitating and unqualified. "To the victors belong the spoils" they say, and proceed to scoop them in. Now no one claims that the Democrats in the Senate were expected by any great numthis. All Democrats expected it to be done. though they have been for years asseverating ing their opponents for it. And all Republi-Finally, it is said that this legislation "will cans knew they would do it as soon as they

And yet, though they did precisely what

everybody expected them to do, and what all their instincts, their associations, The Republicans in each House of Congress, was wise in the Republican Senators people in the next Presidential election. party is in a majority in the Senate and House to-day upon the strength of false abundantly in this and other cities. The promises and lying professions. The counmay be no mistake about it, and that the that whenever they do repudiate their professions they should be confronted with the record and compelled to face the fact of their treachery. The fact brought out in this transaction by the utterances of Democratic Senators, and the treatment of the subject by Democratic newspapers, is that all the time these people have been talking about Civil Service Reform and the evils of a partisan use of official patronage, they had their tongues in their cheeks and were trying to deceive the public. No doubt every one of these Schators who voted to grab the offices for their party at the first chance has declaimed loudly against the dangers and the evils of using Government offices as rewards for party service. Upon the strength partly of such professions they have been placed in a position where they can use them for that purpose themselves, and they do it as though it had never occurred to

them to do anything else. It is barely possible that there is somewhere in the country an old-time Republican who, having become for good reasons dissatisfied with the administration of the publie service under President Grant, began to vote the Democratic ticket under the delusion that the Democrats were honest in promising a reform in that particular, and still continues . the practice. If there is such an one, we hope he will search the record of the Democratic party for the past three or four years, or are it began to read the fruit of such professions. If he can find a single instance where that party has come within grabbing distance of any sort of an office and how meritorious the incumbent or how graceless the applicant-then we have not a word to say against his keeping right on. But if he cannot, we simply suggest that he find some other pretext for his politics than the Democratic position on the Civil Service.

# REACTION IN SPAIN.

One of our cable dispatches this week bears record of a great statesman who has failed in all his public undertakings without losing faith in the ultimate success of his cause. In his manifesto to the democratic faction in Spain, he reaffirms his allegiance to the Constitution of 1869, wherein religious liberty, freedom of the press and the privileges of meeting and association were recognized as fundamental principles. He advocates universal suffrage, inviolability of territory and honest finance, and recommends a policy opposed alike to reactionary excesses and demagogic utopias. His ideal still a republican form of government, but he has turned his back upon those restless groups of adventurers and agitators, the Intransigentes and the Federalists, and disclaims all idea of subverting existing institutions by violence. Nearly all that he once struggled to overthrow has been restored, and the results of the great political movements in which he played so conspicuous a part have been frittered away; yet he remains a publican also.

Republican, and believes that in the fulness of time a majority of his countrymen will be Re-If Liberalism has triumphed gloriously on ne side of the Pyrenees during the last six years, it has steadily declined in Spain. The constitution has been remodelled, most of the reforms wrought by the revolution have been swept away, a restricted franchise has been substituted for universal suffrage, and everything has been put back where it was under the old-time monarchy. Conservatism has carried everything before it not only in the Cortes and in the Palace, but even in the municipal and provincial councils. At the same time peace has been restored in the distracted mother state, while in Cuba, where 300, 000 Spanish soldiers have laid down their lives. a liberal Colonial policy has been enforced. clusion that they would be made, and The storm and stress period of the revolution no Republican Senator had any hope of arof Amadeus and the proclamation of the Republic, have been followed by a strange, almost unnatural lull since the early months of the equally in error in supposing that the effect present reign. The old riotous blood seems to have gozed out of Spanish veins. Until within reluctantly the patronage was yielded. Senator | a few weeks, when the Governor-General of Eaton mistook entirely the drift of the debate | Cuba was made Premier, a single Minwhen he said the Republicans were acting istry has remained in power, and there

of 1869, whereby National authority was lodged with the people. But Castelar's faith remains unshaken. He has resisted every encroachment on popular liberty, but has failed to overcome the pressure of conservative reaction. Has destiny anything in reserve for the man and for the party who once made so noble and determined

The "accident" which occurred yesterday on the New-York Elevated Road was so entirely the result of gross carelessness, that it proves nothing against the new system of transportation. And yet inasmuch as it took place at a point on the road which has long been recognized as a dangerous one, the public anxiety will be increased respecting possible perils of switches and crossings, such as those at Forty-second-st., where this accident occurred, and those yet to be arranged in Chatham Square for the accommodation of two roads which cross each other. Carelessness at such points might work a fearful and carelessness was the sole result. cause of the trouble of yesterday. It came of the neglect of the switchman to change the switch. Fortunately, the collision was at an hour of light travel, and the injuries occasioned by it were inconsiderable; but none the less does it show the abso lute necessity of unrelaxing vigilance in running the trains, and of perfect faithfulness in the discharge of their duties on the part of those to whom the lives and limbs of thousands are daily intrusted. If the new roads have brought great advantages, they have also brought multiplied perils. One shrinks from computing the terrible loss of life which might have resulted from the collision of vesterday : yet it must be remembered that it could hardly have been greater than many which have occurred upon surface railways. After all, the danger of the elevated ways may be no different in degree, however different in kind, unless we reckon the additional peril from the greater number of persons transported. The managers of the roads have had early warning of the perils which environ their business, and at present we have no reason to beieve that the warning will be unheeded. Its natural result ought to be a nicer discrimination in the selection of the company's servants, for upon this selection everything depends; and without it the careful construction of the road and the most rigid rules for its management will go for nothing. A serious loss of life through any accident upon the elevated would send the public for a time back to the surface roads, which still retain a goodly number of their patrons. As this is a matter of money, and of a great deal of it, we may reasonably expect care and vigilance, especially after the admonition

The robbery of another savings bank by its treasirer, Nathan P. Pratt, at Reading, Mass., is said to have caused great consternation in that old town. It ought to cause a good deal of anxiety everywhere else. Where are these savings bank scandals to stop? What banks of this class are sound and entitled to the confidence of the public? How are thefts of this kind to be guarded against? It is evident that the Massachusetts system under which a crime of this kind be committed, and concealed for a period of years, must be an inefficient one. What systent will be otherwise? People of small means must put their money where it will pay them a fair interest; mere hearding at home would be both profitles and unsafe. Possibly it will be found necessary for the General Government to take the matter in hand, as it has already done to a limited extent by the issue of small interest-bearing notes. The venerable, respectable men who have heretofore cared for the money of widows and orphans are many of them still honest and trustworthy, but the difficulty is to be sure of them. So much we may say without partific anybody's feelings. But nobody at this time of day will deny that there are a good many who are disnonest and untrustworthy. We can send them to prison when we find out their true character, but that does not restore the money which they have feloniously taken. The loss falls upon those who are least able to bear it. If there can be no safety absolute or approximately so, then there is an end of everything, and society might as well break up and resolve uself into its elementary date, allowing those to take who have the power, and those to keep who can. But the intelligence of mankind ought not to be driven to this barbarous resource. If we can make money we ought to be able to protect it from depredations. A rigid enforcement of the law is the rendiest resource. Let us have it!

How universal and how irrepressible is the American passion for office! The Interior Depart needs and is to have twenty-five additional pension clerks. The competitive examination being ordered, not less than 500 persons demanded a scruhas not pounced upon it-no matter tiny of their abilities, acquirements, and qualifications for such employment. A dreadful intimation is made that many more candidates are coming. There is a rush, a mob, a horde of them. Putting the number at only 500, a man need not be a great mathematician to reckon that 475 must suffer the agonies of disappointment as well as the unrequited spasms of the examination. Yet those who are fit for pension clerks must be fit for other clerical avocations, and the same energy and enterprise ought to secure private and equally profitable emdownent. An office is an office, whether it be in the Interior Department or a private countingroom. Unfortunately the seekers for salaries do not think so. It is much finer to be in the service of Uncle Sam-it is more dignified, more respectable, more aristocratic. It is sweeter to engress in Washington than to keep the accounts of a country shop, even though one may be turned out of the public employment, while the private may develop into partnership, or even sole proprietorship. Such is the infatnation of human nature in its office-seeking mood! No doubt the examination will show that more than a molety of these andidates are quite unfit for the stools to which they have aspired, which is an aggravation of the matter so great that really it is more comfortable not to say another word about it.

> Another young lady has married her fathers oachman, this time in steadygoing Connecticut. Frederick Shepherd is the bridegroom-Miss Nellie. daughter of ex-Clovernor Hubbard, is the bride She leaves wealth, a delightful home, and a good position in society to become the wife of one who may be honest, though his course can hardly be ousidered honorable, but who is poor, uneducated and, not to put it harshly, a different man from those with whom this young lady has been in the abif of associating. She may have done a wise thing, but the presumption, it must be admitted, is that it is otherwise. She may have a good prospect of a happy married life before her, but the world will not be of that opinion. She is only eighteen years id, and therefore hardly old enough to judge and ct for herself in such an affair. At any rate, if she and determined to marry Shepherd it would have een a simple act of filial duty for her to have one so openly and with a fall publication of her intentions. As for the bridegroom, it may be set own as a mere matter of morality that no man has right to take a young girl out of her father's house n that way. It was, legally considered, a good deal like an abduction, and abduction is a crime at comnon law. A man of honor would hardly have acted so, however much enamored; and if Shepherd is not a man of honor, Mrs. Shepher I's prospects are bardly brilliant. There might have been a plain avowal of their affection by these parties; then an appeal to parental affection and generosity; and finally a regular marriage in the face of the world. There is an absence of good sense in the course etually taken, which is ominous, Confederate bulldozers are discovering that their

violent ways not only repel colonists from settling within the range of their promiseuous pistol-play. out are actually driving away the producing portion of their present population. Encampments of negroes at every landing on the lower Mississippi are waiting for the first boat to carry them to the North and West, where their civil and political rights will be recognized. The situation is full of alarm for the planters, who are

left without labor to plant and gather the crops, which constitute their only wealth. This is altogether an unlooked for retribution, and yet it is to be hoped that it may enforce some lessons of moder ation and equity, which are sadly needed in that latitude. Legislatures may enact bad laws and courts fail to enforce good ones. But there is a higher and profounder law which executes itself. Communities which boastfully and flagrantly vioan effort to establish republican institutions? late the elementary principles of justice will surely suffer the penalty of their crimes, and certain Southern States are now acquiring an experimental knowledge of this truth to their sorrow.

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

Law is no barrier to a Democrat who smells pap. Bayard always fails when he tries to be a genuine

Randall's grip upon the tail of the party is likely

Tammany calls Tilden "insatiate," which makes his amended title "Insatiate Innocent."

The Bourbons cry not only for an untrammelled ballot-box to stuff, but also for tissue-ballots to

Atkins consents magnanimously to allow business to revive without Democratic interference. The country will be grateful to Athins. The Democratic party ought to feel reasonably

easy. Mr. Tilden hasn't afflicted them with any novelties in the way of "twists" in three or four

If the Democrats fear they will not get ruin enough by attacking fair elections, they will surely get their fill by reviving the belated onslaught upon the National banks. Mr. Hayes has an opportunity to prove what a

country in an emergency, and how essential to our credit and peace it will be to elect another one in There are unmistakable signs that the independent voters are all returning to the Republican

safeguard a Republican President can be to the

ranks, and in many instances they are accompanied by Democrats who have been sickened by ciphera and the Solid South. The eminent Constitutional legists of the Senate, who compose the Democratic majority of the Com-

mittee of Privileges and Elections, have voted that Mr. Bell, of New-Hampshire, is not entitled to a seat in that body, because the vacancy which ho was nominated to fill occurred, but didn't happen! A rural Democratic editor in Ohio has become so discentiled with Your Uncle Dick that he has turned that functionary's portrait, which hangs in

the editoral sauctum, bottom upward and marked it: "A dead duck." This is unbrotherly, but it has a flavor of the trath of history about it. Blackburn is convinced that what the people want is plenty of legislation. He doesn't believe n the Republican cry that a short session will afford he greatest relief. The revenue laws need amendment, he thinks, which seems to show that he wishes to succeed Fernando Wood as a tariff tinker. If he tries that he will soon find out where the people stand.

General Burnside is not the man to leave his country groveiling in ignorance, if this is a special session. He steps premptly to the front and presents his little old bill to "educate the people with the Federal funds, with the serene assurance of a statesman who doesn't know enough to know that this paternal measure is conceived in eccentric defiance of all constitutional law, precedent, tradition, experience and common sense.

The soft-money Democrats are evidently deternined to make one more desperate effort to defeat resumption, and, if the session is a long one, the calmer heads in the party will have a heavy task on and to hold them back. The Southern members are pretty generally inclined to follow Mr. Steplens in his views about a large issue of money, because that will be a first step toward securing large appropriations.

The placid surface of Rhode Island politics has een broken by a feeble ripple this year. A hungry Democrat, who performed for several years the lonesome and hopeless duty of a candidate on the party ticket, broke suddenly from his moorings and appeared in the Republican Convention. This made a perceptible hole in the Democratic organization, but the solemn business of holding a convention was gone through with as usual, and a platform was adopted which promised more reform to the square inch than any platform ever promised before. square inch than any platform ever promised before The poor fellows seem to enjoy this performance so much, and they have such a lonesome time of it al the rest of the year that it is almost cruel to said at them.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Neal Dow, who has just passed his venty-fifth birthday, is still a very active per-Mr. James Russell Lowell has received a leave of absence from the Government and will visit

erica during the Summer. Mr. G. P. Lathrop, the husband of Hawthorne's daughter, has bought the Wayside estate at Concord-Hawtherne's old home.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, with her daughter, has just visited Athens, where a deputation of ei

alled upon her and expressed their appreciation of her The late Professor Clifford, oddly enough,

was at one period of his life an ardent High Church man and a zealous student of theology. His knowledge of the "Fathers," it is said, was perhaps unequalled by that of any histop on the bench. Mr. William Morris, poet and upholsterer,

is now busy in practising the art of weaving. Not only is he endeavoring to carry out practically some of his own designs, but in order to secure the fints he requires, and to be certain that the colors he obtains are permanent, he has set to work to dye his own fabrics, and to study exhaustively the nature of dyes. Prince Louis Napoleon is said to be a

sunny, sweet-tempered youth. He is an excellent linguist, as the attendants placed about him during his childhood were of different nationalities; when he was only seven years old he could read in four languages. Louis Couneau, who shared his boyish studies at the Tulleries, is still the Prince's most trusted friend. Of Mr. Longfellow, as he appears at present,

a correspondent of The Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, says: He is rather short and slender, and betokens a sens tive fibre in every movement. His hair and beard are white, with here and there a tinge of light brown re maining. A baid 'peak' runs back from his forehead on each side. His face is bright with interest, despite the folds in his checks. His complexion is clear and red, and indicates good health. His snowr eye-brows are slightly arched, and his bright blue eyes beam with expression constantly. His beard is not as long and abundant as Bryant's was, but though full, follows and preserves the lines of his face."

LONDON, March 25 .- The family of Giuseppe Marto, the tenor, contradict the statement of the Paris Gaulois, that he is insane.

Augusta, Ga., March 25 .- Mrs. A. T. Stew art and party passed through here this after Fiorida, en route to New-York, in a special Pullman

London, March 25.-Queen Victoria left tolay for the Continent, embarking in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Cherbourg. After a short stay in Caris she will go to Arona, on the shore of Lake Lag-

PANAMA, March 17 .- The German ironclad Prinz Adaibert, with Prince Henry, second son of the Crown Prince of Germany, on board, arrived in port on the 14th inst., from Caline. The Prinz Adalbert will retasin in peri a few days, when the young Prince will receive the usual honor due to his rank.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Opposition press in the Dominion has unde an interesting discovery. Mr. Young, who retired of long ago from the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, is the Gamailel at whose feet Mr. Tilley, the Figure Minister, has sat in preparing the new tariff schedules. Mr. Young, it seems, it a Nova Scotian by birth.

That the tendency of Protection in the Dominion will be to promote aunexation to the United States is taken for granted by The Toronto Glole, the " English statesmen." leading organ of the Opposition. it remarks, " are able to calculate on the probability that after Canadian manufacturers have glutted the home market they will cry out for a wider field, while at the same time they dealer to manufacture under protective duties. They can only get these by a Zollverein with the United States, and the clamor for a Zollverein, while our connection with England lasts, means simply a clamor for annexation. Engiand may say that she will not be chargeable with our defence till the day arwill not be chargeable with our defence till the day ar-rives when we have forced ourselves to look for union with the States, and if she does the people of Canada will have to decide quickly on their course." American will be uclimed to deler action in reference to recipro-city to a more convenient season.

Albany is now making the most of a race